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U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

WILDERNESS INVENTORY

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

SUMMARY REPORT

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Final Intensive Inventory Decisions
November 1980

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON STATE OFFICE
P.O. Box 2965 (729 N.E. Oregon Street)
Portland, Oregon 97208

November 14, 1980

This report summarizes my final decisions on the wilderness inventory of approximately 5.7 million acres of public land in Oregon and almost 15,000 acres of public land in Washington. Seventy-six areas in Oregon, two areas in Washington, and one area on the Oregon-Washington state line are designated wilderness study areas. In addition, one existing wilderness study area in Oregon has been enlarged. The study areas in Oregon contain about two million acres and those in Washington about 6,510 acres. Approximately 3.7 million acres are eliminated from further wilderness review because they are not wilderness in character. Wilderness inventory decisions for other public lands have been announced in previous reports, and a summary of those earlier decisions is included here.

The decisions in this report are refinements of proposed decisions we announced last March. Many of you took time last summer to send us comments on the proposed decisions. Several hundred persons also attended meetings held in the two states to discuss the inventory. Many of the comments you gave us contained information about specific areas, and we found that information very helpful as we developed the final decisions.

With these decisions, we have essentially completed the inventory phase of the Bureau's wilderness review in the two states. We have deferred final decisions on three inventory units on the Idaho State line in Malheur County because the Idaho State Director has not completed the inventory on contiguous lands in Owyhee County. Except for the three Malheur County units, the inventory is completed on other BLM lands in Oregon and Washington.

In the next step in the wilderness review, we will now begin to consider alternative land uses for the wilderness study areas. BLM district managers will use the Bureau's land use planning system to conduct the studies, and at the conclusion of the studies they will give me their recommendations on whether the study areas should be designated wilderness. Subsequent recommendations will be made by me, BLM's Director, the Secretary of the Interior, and the President. The President's recommendations will go to Congress, which must make the final decisions on which study areas will be designated wilderness.

In the near future, we will be issuing guidelines on how the wilderness studies will be conducted and a schedule of when they will occur. The guidelines will inform you of how and when you can most effectively participate in the studies and influence the recommendations ultimately sent to Congress.

If you have any questions about the wilderness review, please do not hesitate to let us know. Addresses and telephone numbers of BLM offices in Oregon and Washington are listed at the end of this report.

Thank you for your interest in the public lands.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Leavell

State Director

INTRODUCTION

This summary report and the accompanying maps present the final decisions for the Bureau of Land Management's intensive wilderness inventory in Oregon and Washington. In addition, the report includes a review of the wilderness inventory in the two states and a preview of the study phase of the wilderness review. A number of general issues concerning the final decisions are also discussed.

At the same time that this report is being distributed, a detailed report is being mailed to those who requested it. Over the past two years the Oregon State Office wilderness mailing list increased from a few tens of names to nearly three thousand. The projected costs of printing and mailing a report of nearly 500 pages to such a large number of people were prohibitive. Therefore, last summer BLM sent flyers to approximately 2,600 people who had indicated an interest in receiving wilderness publications. They were asked to indicate their need for either the large detailed report or this summary report. As a result it was possible to reduce the print run of the detailed report. The detailed report includes all the information found in this summary, plus narrative descriptions and explanations of the decisions for each intensive inventory unit in Oregon and Washington. Limited quantities of the detailed report are available on request from the state and district offices, while supplies last.

Summary of Inventory Results

With the announcement of the decisions in this report, the wilderness inventory in Oregon and Washington is essentially completed. Seventy-nine inventory units or portions of units are identified as wilderness study areas (WSAs) and other units or portions of units are eliminated from further wilderness review. In addition, one existing WSA in Oregon has been enlarged. Final decisions for three inventory units on the Oregon-Idaho state line have been deferred because the initial inventory decisions for contiguous lands in Idaho have been appealed.

The proposed decisions concerning these inventory units were published in March 1980. A 90-day period for public review and comment followed the March announcement. The March report stated that the final decisions would be announced in September 1980; however, the announcement date was changed to November because of funding constraints.

Except for the three units with deferred decisions, final inventory decisions have been made for all BLM-managed public lands in Oregon and Washington which were eligible for wilderness review. In western Oregon, approximately 1.8 million acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands (collectively known as "O&C" lands) which are suitable for commercial timber production are exempted by law from wilderness review.

For most of the public lands in Oregon and all of the public lands in Washington, the inventory was done in two steps called the initial inventory and the intensive inventory. In Oregon, some of the lands included in the

intensive inventory were inventoried on an accelerated schedule. In addition, the wilderness inventory of some lands in Oregon was conducted on separate schedules because of the need to know whether proposed energy projects would conflict with wilderness values. Each of these parts of the inventory is described in the following sections of this report.

The results of the inventory are summarized in Table 1. The outcome of the inventory in Oregon and Washington is depicted in Figure 1.

The Wilderness Review in Oregon and Washington

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 required a review of roadless areas and islands administered by the BLM to identify those which have wilderness characteristics. BLM was directed to use the definition of wilderness found in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 to determine which public lands have wilderness characteristics. BLM issued a Wilderness Inventory Handbook on September 27, 1978, which outlines specific guidelines and procedures for carrying out the inventory. Additional guidance to the BLM state offices was provided by the Washington Office in Organic Act Directive (OAD) Number 78-61, in Changes 1, 2 and 3 to OAD 78-61, and in Instruction Memorandum No. 80-236. Each of these directives is available and will be provided to you on your request to the State Office in Portland.

The BLM wilderness review consists of an inventory phase, a study phase and a reporting phase. The three phases are described in detail in Appendix A.

The wilderness inventory included several components. They are described in the following paragraphs and illustrated in Figure 2.

The Initial Inventory

The initial inventory was the first step of the wilderness review on most public lands in Oregon and on all public lands in Washington. Its purpose was to define inventory units and to identify (1) those public lands which clearly and obviously did not have wilderness characteristics, and (2) those which required more intensive inventory before that determination could be made. The initial inventory was based almost entirely on information readily available in BLM's district offices. Very little fieldwork was done and any areas about which there was uncertainty were included in the intensive inventory. It was recognized that there would be some revisions of inventory unit boundaries during the intensive inventory because some of the available information was known to be incomplete or out of date.

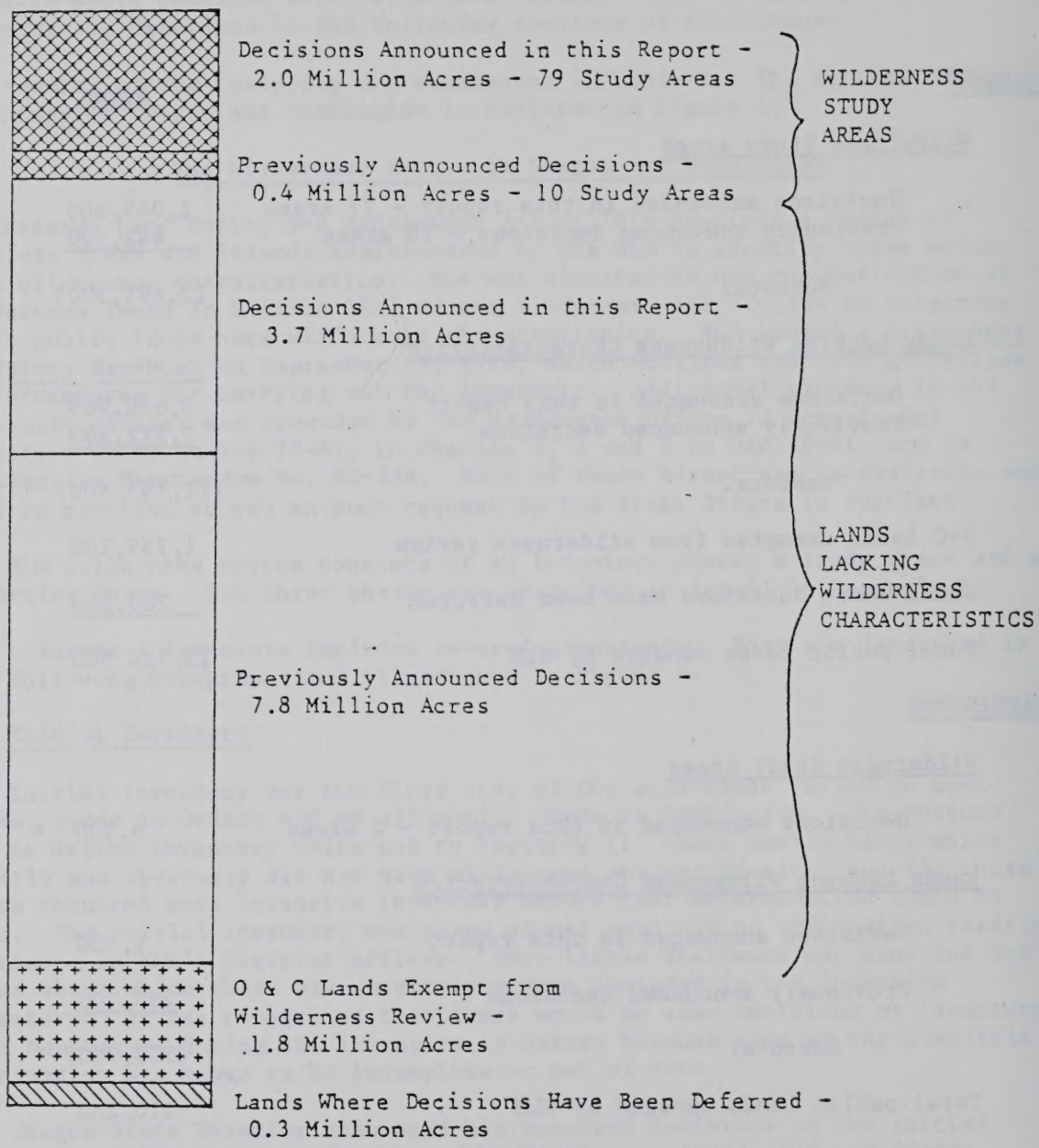
The Oregon State Director announced his proposed decisions on the initial inventory of BLM lands in Oregon and Washington in April 1979. A 90-day public comment period followed. Information received from the public was evaluated, the proposed decisions were reviewed, and final initial inventory decisions were announced in August 1979. Table 2 shows the acreage in Oregon and Washington that was determined to lack wilderness characteristics and eliminated from further review. Most of these lands were eliminated because they were in tracts of less than 5,000 roadless acres and/or because their natural condition was significantly affected by human developments or

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS INVENTORY RESULTS

OREGON	Acres
Wilderness Study Areas	
Decisions announced in this report - 77 areas	2,049,000
Previously announced decisions - 10 areas	442,300
Subtotal	(2,491,300)
Lands Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	
Decisions announced in this report	3,680,900
Previously announced decisions	7,512,900
Subtotal	(11,193,800)
O&C lands exempted from wilderness review	1,759,200
Lands where decisions have been deferred	280,200
Total public lands managed by BLM	15,724,500
WASHINGTON	
Wilderness Study Areas	
Decisions announced in this report - 2 areas	6,500 *
Lands Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	
Decisions announced in this report	8,400
Previously announced decisions	295,300
Subtotal	(303,700)
Total public lands managed by BLM	310,200

* Includes 975 acres in a third area on the Washington-Oregon state line.



16.0 Million Acres of Public Land Managed by BLM in Oregon and Washington

Figure 1. The Outcome of the Wilderness Inventory in Oregon and Washington.

activities. Slightly more than seven million acres in Oregon and about 14,000 acres in Washington were identified as requiring intensive inventory to determine whether they have wilderness characteristics.

Appeals. The decision to eliminate Inventory Unit 11-6, Greyback Glades, from further wilderness review was appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA). The unit contains two parcels of public land (one of 120 acres and one of 600 acres) in the Medford District. The two parcels are adjacent to a Siskiyou National Forest RARE II area which was not recommended for wilderness designation by the Forest Service. However, a bill has been introduced in Congress to designate a Red Buttes Wilderness Area of approximately 84,500 acres that would include the BLM parcels. The appeal to IBLA and the Red Buttes Wilderness bill are both still pending. Inventory Unit 11-6 will continue to be managed under the guidelines of the Interim Management Policy until the appeal is resolved.

Special Project Inventories

Two special inventories have been conducted in Oregon to determine whether two proposed energy projects would conflict with wilderness values.

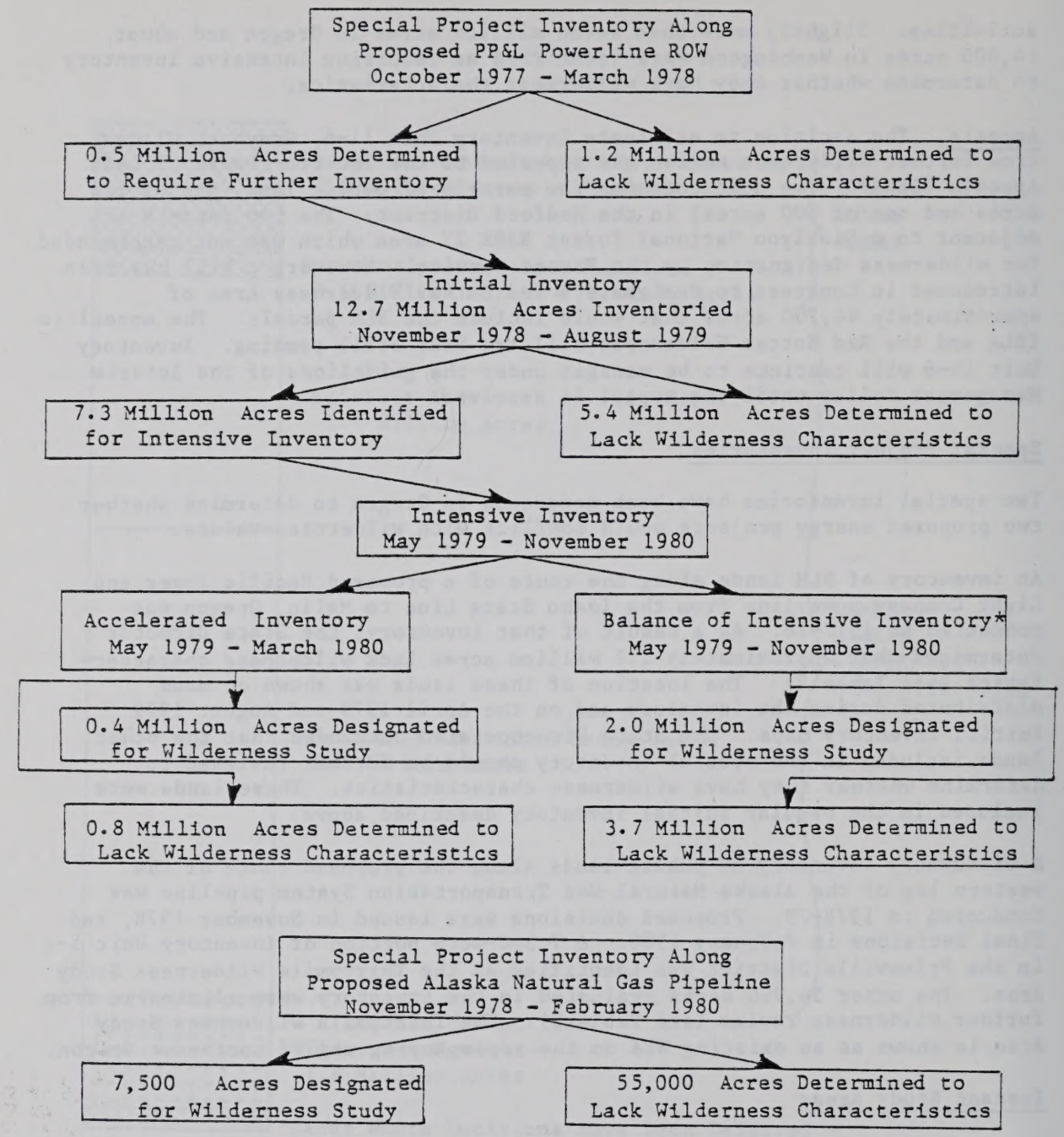
An inventory of BLM lands along the route of a proposed Pacific Power and Light Company powerline from the Idaho State Line to Malin, Oregon was conducted in 1977-78. As a result of that inventory, the State Director determined that approximately 1.2 million acres lack wilderness characteristics (see Table 2). The location of these lands was shown on maps distributed during the inventory and on the April 1979 and August 1979 initial inventory maps. The State Director also concluded that the other lands included in the special inventory should be further reviewed to determine whether they have wilderness characteristics. These lands were included in the regular initial inventory described above.

A wilderness inventory of public lands along the proposed route of the western leg of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System pipeline was conducted in 1978-79. Proposed decisions were issued in November 1978, and final decisions in February 1980. A 7,560-acre portion of Inventory Unit 5-1 in the Prineville District was identified as the Thirtymile Wilderness Study Area. The other 54,990 acres evaluated in the inventory were eliminated from further wilderness review (see Table 2). The Thirtymile Wilderness Study Area is shown as an existing WSA on the accompanying map of northeast Oregon.

Instant Study Areas

Congress required in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that the wilderness review of certain primitive and research natural areas be carried out on an accelerated basis. These areas are called instant study areas. Five instant study areas are located in Oregon.

In April 1979, the State Director announced preliminary findings that none of the instant study areas in Oregon, by themselves, have wilderness characteristics. He also stated that portions of the Lost Forest Instant Study Area in the Lakeview District and the Western Juniper Instant Study



* Decisions deferred on 0.3 million acres.

Figure 2. The Wilderness Inventory Components in Oregon.

TABLE 2

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED INVENTORY DECISIONS (Not Included in Table 5)

INITIAL INVENTORY		ACCELERATED OR SPECIAL INVENTORIES					
State	Areas Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Inventory Name	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Wilderness Study Areas		Units Under Protest/Appeal	
				Units	Acres	Units	Acres
Oregon	5,439,169	Pacific Power and Light Company Powerline * OREGON	1,238,500				
Washington	296,283	Alaska Natural Gas Company Pipeline OREGON	54,990	1	7,560		
		Accelerated Inventory of 30 Units in Southeast Oregon	773,374	9	434,779	2	164,825

* All areas in the special PPL inventory that did not obviously lack wilderness characteristics were included in the regular inventory.

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Area in the Prineville District should be re-evaluated during the intensive inventory of the larger inventory units within which they are located. After comments received during a 60-day comment period were considered, the State Director adopted the preliminary findings as final and announced them in August 1979.

Portions of the Lost Forest Instant Study Area are contained in Inventory Units 1-9, 1-12, and 1-24. The Western Juniper Instant Study Area is part of Inventory Unit 5-5.

The Accelerated Intensive Inventory

All inventory units not eliminated from further wilderness review in the initial inventory have been intensively inventoried. Thirty inventory units in southeast Oregon were intensively inventoried on an accelerated schedule, while the remainder are the subject of this report.

The inventories of 16 units in the Lakeview, Burns, Vale, and Prineville Districts were accelerated because the units contained parcels of land identified for possible land exchanges with private parties or the state. Public lands in wilderness study areas cannot be exchanged. By accelerating the inventories, BLM was able to determine at an earlier date which exchange negotiations could continue. The inventories of 13 units in the Drewsey Resource Area of the Burns District were accelerated in order to identify any conflicts between wilderness values and proposed range improvement projects. The inventory of one unit in the Prineville District was accelerated in order to have the proposed decision available to the public during the comment period for a Forest Service Draft Environmental Statement concerning an adjacent RARE II area.

The purpose of the intensive inventory is to determine which BLM lands have wilderness characteristics and to identify them as wilderness study areas, and to eliminate from further review those lands which do not have wilderness characteristics. In contrast to the initial inventory, the intensive inventory included on-the-ground field evaluations of the wilderness values of each inventory unit.

The proposed decisions on the intensive inventory of the 30 units in southeast Oregon were announced on October 4, 1979. A 90-day period for public review and comment followed. Information provided by the public was evaluated, the decisions were reviewed and final decisions were announced in March 1980. Eight areas containing approximately 431,700 acres were identified as wilderness study areas. Approximately 776,500 acres were eliminated from further wilderness review. The decisions affecting 13 inventory units or subunits were protested. As a result of a protest the decision to eliminate Inventory Unit 5-14 from further review was reversed. All other protested decisions were re-affirmed. The nine wilderness study areas identified during the accelerated intensive inventory are shown as existing WSAs on the maps accompanying this report. Table 2 shows the final acreage figures for the accelerated inventory.

Appeals. The decisions to deny the protests concerning two WSAs have been appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA). The WSAs are 2-81L and 2-82H in the Burns District. They are shown as existing WSAs on the map accompanying this report. If the decisions are changed as a result of IBLA affirming the appeals, the public will be notified.

The Study Phase

With the exceptions of the three areas for which decisions have been deferred, the inventory phase of the wilderness review in Oregon and Washington has been completed. The objective of the study phase, which comes next, is to determine which wilderness study areas will be recommended as suitable and which as unsuitable for designation as wilderness areas. These determinations will be made through the BLM's land use planning system. The purpose of the studies will be to consider all the resources, uses and values within a study area, to identify and resolve conflicts between different resource uses or values, and to determine whether an areas's most appropriate use would be wilderness. Information pertaining to study phase issues which was received from the public during the inventory, as well as other data gathered by BLM will be used in the studies. In addition, the land use planning system that will be followed includes opportunities for public participation. The results of the studies will be wilderness suitability and nonsuitability recommendations that will be sent to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary will forward his recommendations to the President who will make recommendations to Congress. ONLY CONGRESS CAN ESTABLISH A WILDERNESS AREA.

Guidelines for wilderness studies are currently being developed in BLM's Washington Office, and a draft is scheduled to be released this fall. A schedule for studies of particular WSAs in Oregon and Washington will be developed later this year.

Interim Management Policy

In Section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Congress required BLM to manage public lands in a manner which does not impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. Lands are released from this interim management requirement when it is determined through the initial or intensive inventories that they do not have wilderness characteristics. Any areas which have been eliminated from further wilderness review, but which are under protest or appeal, will also remain under interim management until the protests and/or appeals are resolved. Areas with wilderness characteristics (that is, wilderness study areas) remain under the interim management policy until Congress either makes the areas part of the National Wilderness Preservation System or decides against wilderness designation. BLM issued a brochure in December 1979 which explains how the interim management policy will be carried out. You may obtain a copy by calling or writing any of the BLM offices listed at the end of this report.

Final Decisions on Intensively Inventoried Units in Oregon and Washington

This section presents the final intensive wilderness inventory decisions for 313 inventory units in Oregon and Washington. In the following subsections there are discussions of a number of general issues and a summary of public comments.

The on-the-ground field evaluations of the intensive inventory units were carried out during the summer and fall of 1979. The proposed decisions were announced on March 27, 1980, and were described in Part II of a report that was published on that date. A 90-day public comment period followed. During that time 16 public meetings were held throughout Oregon and three were held in Washington. Field evaluations of information provided by the public were carried out during the summer of 1980. The proposed decisions were then reviewed and the final decisions made in preparation for this report.

In carrying out the intensive inventory, the determination of whether an area should be identified as a wilderness study area or eliminated from further wilderness review is based on an evaluation of an area's wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. According to that definition, a wilderness study area must (a) be a roadless area containing at least 5,000 contiguous acres of public land or be large enough to be effectively preserved and managed as wilderness, or be a public land island of any size; (b) be generally free of human developments or the effects of human activities; and (c) offer outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

The proposed decisions announced in March 1980 were that 70 areas and islands in Oregon containing approximately 1,750,000 acres, one island in Washington and one area in both Oregon and Washington be identified as wilderness study areas. Approximately 4,206,000 acres were proposed for elimination from further wilderness review.

The final decisions are that 76 areas and islands in Oregon, one area and one island in Washington, and one area in both Oregon and Washington be identified as wilderness study areas. In addition, one existing wilderness study area in Oregon is enlarged. These areas contain approximately 2,049,000 acres in Oregon and 6,510 acres in Washington. Approximately 3,680,900 acres in Oregon and 8,421 acres in Washington do not have wilderness characteristics and are eliminated from further wilderness review. The wilderness study areas and the areas eliminated from further review are shown on the accompanying maps.

In addition to the maps accompanying this report, all of the inventory units affected by these decisions are shown on larger scale maps. These maps are available on request from the Oregon State Office in Portland (for all inventory units) or from the various district offices (for inventory units in each district only). Office addresses and telephone numbers are listed at the end of this report. Be sure to specify the inventory unit number or numbers so the correct map or maps will be sent.

The final decisions reported here are scheduled to be announced in the Federal Register on November 14, 1980, but publication may be a day or two before or after that date. The decisions will go into effect 30 days after they are published in the Federal Register unless amended by the State Director on the basis of new information received as a result of publication of this report, or unless a protest is filed. Any person wishing to protest any of the decisions reported on here must file the protest with the Oregon State Director within 30 days of publication of the announcement in the Federal Register. The protest must specify the area or areas to which it is directed, it must include a clear and concise statement of the reasons for the protest, and it must include data to support the reasons.

Only the decisions announced in this report are subject to protest. The protest periods for previously announced decisions have expired.

Public lands eliminated from further wilderness review will be released from the interim management policy guidelines and managed under other multiple use authorities. The interim management policy guidelines will continue to apply to the wilderness study areas and to any areas under protest or appeal.

Acreage and Boundary Revisions

In some cases, inventory unit acreages in this report are different from those reported in the August 1979 report on the final decisions for the initial inventory or in the March 1980 report on the proposed intensive inventory decisions. Some of the differences are due to recalculations of the acreages and corrections of earlier preliminary measurements. Other differences are the result of revisions in boundaries. During the field evaluations, it was learned that some boundary roads were not shown in the correct locations. In some cases, correction of the maps added acres to the units, and in others the units' acreages were reduced.

Another type of correction occurred when the inventory team learned that a unit boundary shown on the initial inventory maps did not meet the road definition used in the wilderness review. (The road definition is included in Appendix A to this report and in the Bureau's Wilderness Inventory Handbook.) This type of correction is unlike the one mentioned above in that, in this case, the boundary road shown on the previously published maps does not exist. In some units, this type of correction resulted in two inventory units being combined. In others, it resulted in land which had been released from further wilderness review in the initial inventory being brought back into the wilderness review process.

In several units, roads identified during the intensive inventory divide the units into two or more subunits. In some units "roads" forming subunits have been reexamined and found to be ways, and the subunits have been combined.

Interstate Units

Twelve units in the intensive inventory include contiguous public lands in Oregon and an adjacent state. One of the interstate units, 2-81, the Pueblo Mountains, was among those inventoried on an accelerated schedule. The other 11 interstate units are included in this report, and are listed in Table 3.

The district offices which administer lands in each interstate unit coordinated their wilderness inventories. The proposed decisions described later in this report relate to all public lands in the interstate units. The Idaho and Nevada State Directors received public comments on the proposed intensive inventory decisions for public lands in those states during approximately the same period as Oregon. A public comment period for proposed decisions on public lands in California outside of the California Desert was conducted during the summer of 1979. The California State Director reannounced the proposed decisions on the interstate units in 1980 so the public would have an opportunity to comment on proposed decisions on lands in both states at the same time.

Units Adjacent to Idaho Units Under Appeal. A number of initial inventory decisions in the Boise District in Idaho are under appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. Therefore, the Idaho State Director has not issued proposed intensive inventory decisions for those units. Three of those units are contiguous with inventory units in the Vale District. The affected units in Vale are 3-159, 3-194 and 3-195. Unit 3-159 is also contiguous with an inventory unit in Nevada. Though the proposed decisions for these three units were announced in March 1980, final decisions will not be made until the Idaho appeal is resolved and the Idaho Sate Director is able to proceed with the intensive inventory of the units now under appeal (see Table 4).

When the Idaho State Director announces proposed intensive inventory decisions on the three Idaho units, the Oregon State Office will reopen the public comment period for the three Oregon units so the public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the interstate units as complete entities. Final decisions will be announced concurrently by the two states (also Nevada in the case of Unit 3-159).

Oregon Coastal Islands

BLM administers hundreds of small islands off the Oregon Coast. Amoung them are 29 islands or groups of islands containing approximately 113 acres which Congress designated wilderness in 1978. The BLM State Director and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Regional Director have proposed that the administration of most of those islands be transferred to the FWS and that they be included in the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

TABLE 3

INTERSTATE UNITS
Public Land Roadlesss Areas Administered by More Than One State

Unit Number	Unit Name	Final Decision: Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) — Acres in Oregon	Final Decision: Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) — Acres in Adjoining State	Final Decision: Lacking Wilderness Characteristics — Acres in Oregon	Final Decision: Lacking Wilderness Characteristics — Acres in Adjoining State	Total Acres All Public Lands
OR-1-126	Coleman Valley			23,640		23,640
CA-020-1010 *	Macy Flat				13,060	13,060
						36,700
OR-1-157	Coleman Valley West			10,000		10,000
CA-020-1005 *	Coleman Ranch				13,005	13,005
						23,005
OR-1-164	Snuff			1,440		1,440
CA-020-1004 *	Twelve Mile Creek				14,690	14,690
						16,130
OR-2-78D	Red Mountain	2,720				2,720
OR-3-153	Disaster Peak	13,300				13,300
NV-020-859	Disaster Peak		11,622			11,622
						27,642
OR-2-78E	Red Mountain			5,460		5,460
NV-020-859J	Disaster Peak				540	540
						6,000

* All of CA-020-1010 and CA-020-1005, and the eastern portion of CA-020-1004 are lands located in Nevada but administered by the Susanville District, California.

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Unit Number	Unit Name	Final Decision: Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) — Acres in Oregon	Final Decision: Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) — Acres in Adjoining State	Final Decision: Lacking Wilderness Characteristics — Acres in Oregon	Final Decision: Lacking Wilderness Characteristics — Acres in Adjoining State	Total Acres All Public Lands
OR-2-80	Sand Hills			14,990		14,990
NV-020-609	Maggie Creek				20,594	20,594
						35,584
OR-3-159	Tent Creek					32,440
ID-106-70E	Tent Creek	DECISION DEFERRED				3,400
NV-020-811	Tent Creek					10,680
						46,520
OR-3-172	Deer Flat			11,200		11,200
NV-020-809	Deer Flat				500	500
						11,700
OR-3-191	Cairn "C"			7,960		7,960
NV-020-210	Cairn "C"				3,700	3,700
						11,660
OR-3-194	Lookout Butte					65,640
ID-106-48A	Lookout Butte	DECISION DEFERRED				39,200
						104,840
OR-3-195	Owyhee Canyon					182,090
ID-106-48B	Owyhee Canyon	DECISION DEFERRED				33,710
						215,800

TABLE 4

DECISIONS NOT YET ANNOUNCED

Unit Name and Number	Total Public Land Acres in Roadless Area (Excluding Inholding)	Size of Area for which Decisions have Not Been Announced (Acres)		
		Initial Inventory	Intensive Inventory	
			Accelerated	Other Units
OR-11-6 Greyback Glades	720	720 1/		
OR-2-81L NV-020-642 Pueblo Mountains	77,400		67,430 2/	
OR-2-82H Rincon	103,850		97,395 2/	
OR-3-159 ID-106-70E NV-020-811 Tent Creek	46,520			32,440 3/
OR-3-194 ID-106-48A Lookout Butte	104,840			65,640 3/
OR-3-195 ID-106-48B Owyhee Canyon	215,800			182,090 3/

1/ Unit under appeal as a result of initial inventory decision.

2/ This portion of the unit is under appeal as a result of a previously announced final decision to identify a WSA. The unit is also included in Table 2.

3/ Unit crosses the state boundary. The decision on the acreage in Oregon has been deferred pending resolution of an appeal on the contiguous public lands in Idaho.

The BLM-administered, off-shore islands not designated wilderness in 1978 were included in the island inventory units listed in the April and August 1979 initial inventory reports and shown on the initial inventory maps. (Fish Rock, Unit 12-15, located just south of Bandon, was inadvertently omitted from the initial inventory maps.) They include:

Salem District:	Inventory Units 8-9 through 8-24;
Eugene District:	Inventory Units 9-2 through 9-6; and
Coos Bay District:	Inventory Units 12-5 through 12-14.

The BLM State Director and FWS Regional Director have also proposed that most of the islands in these inventory units be transferred to the FWS and included in the wildlife refuge. The wilderness review of islands proposed for transfer will be deferred until after the transfer has been completed and will be conducted by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Some of the islands within six of the inventory units in the Coos Bay District are not proposed for transfer because they are readily accessible to people on foot at low tide and are not valuable habitat for marine mammals and birds. They are:

North Sisters Rocks - part of Unit 12-8;
Pistol River-Myers Creek Rocks - Part of Unit 12-10;
Lone Ranch Rocks - part of Unit 12-12;
Harris Island - part of Unit 12-13;
Zwagg Island and Table Rock - part of Unit 12-14; and
Fish Rock - Unit 12-15.

Final decisions on whether these islands should be wilderness study areas are included in this report. The wilderness review of other islands in Units 12-8, 12-10, 12-12, 12-13, and 12-14--along with the review of the islands in the other initial inventory units--will be conducted by the Fish and Wildlife Service after the islands are included in the wildlife refuge.

Washington Marine Islands

BLM administers numerous small islands off the coast of Washington. Many of them are scattered among the San Juan Islands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) administers the San Juan National Wildlife Refuge which is made up of islands formerly under BLM administration. Many of the islands in the refuge were designated wilderness in 1973. Before the refuge was established, the FWS had the opportunity to request withdrawal of all BLM islands, but requested only those which FWS determined to have important wildlife values. The remaining small islands and rocks in the San Juans continue under BLM administration and are included in the intensive inventory reported here.

Other BLM coastal islands are in Clallam, Whatcom and Skagit Counties. They are also included in the intensive wilderness inventory.

General Summary of Public Comments

Nearly 4,500 comments on the proposed intensive wilderness inventory decisions were received at the state and district offices and at public meetings. Approximately 3,500 comments referred to the wilderness review in general terms, while nearly 1,000 contained statements or opinions pertaining to one or more specific inventory units. The unit-by-unit descriptions in the detailed report of the final decisions contain summaries of all comments which addressed specific inventory units and explanations of BLM's responses to all substantive issues raised in the comments. The general comments and a number of procedural issues raised by the public are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Only those comments which contained substantive information about the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics in specific inventory units were considered in the review of the proposed decisions. The discussions of comments in this section and in the unit descriptions include brief reviews of all comments received, regardless of content.

The number of comments received is included in this report to inform you of the extent and nature of public response to the wilderness review. It should be emphasized, however, that the inventory decisions are based only on an evaluation of each unit's wilderness values. When a comment with information about the wilderness characteristics of a specific inventory unit was received, the information was evaluated, it was checked in the field if necessary, it was compared with what was previously known about the unit, and the proposed decision was reviewed. One comment with substantive information might lead to a determination that a decision should be changed, regardless of the number of comments supporting the proposed decision. Similarly, a proposed decision was not changed solely because people opposed it.

Public participation is an important component of the wilderness inventory, and much valuable information has been received from the public. However, the only circumstance in the inventory process in which the amount of public support, in addition to pertinent information, is a factor concerns inventory units of less than the 5,000 acres. One of the three exceptions to the 5,000 acre size criterion may occur when:

> The public has indicated strong support for study of a particular area of less than 5,000 acres <u>and</u> it is demonstrated that it is clearly and obviously of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, <u>and</u> of a size suitable for wilderness management (<u>Wilderness Inventory Handbook</u>, page 12, emphasis added).

In all other cases the amount of public support and/or opposition is noted as an indication of level of interest and point of view, but not as a factor in making the inventory decisions.

Of the nearly 4,500 comments received, nearly 3,500 of them were form responses supporting what was referred to as the "Oregon Conservationist WSA Proposal". The "Proposal" was that 129 areas containing 6,516,000 acres be identified as wilderness study areas. None of the comments identified the areas referred to, or explained the basis of the acreage figure. The entire intensive inventory in Oregon has included about 300 inventory units with approximately 7.2 million acres. Therefore, the form responses could be considered only as indications of general support for wilderness.

Twenty-six other comments urged BLM to ignore the inventory unit boundaries and to inventory larger, physiographic entities which would contain many individual units. This has not been done because BLM's wilderness review mandate states that BLM is to inventory roadless public lands. See the subsection below on "Roads" for more information on this subject.

BLM received about ten additional letters expressing general pro-wilderness opinions.

The Burns District Office received 105 form responses which indicated opposition to any further wilderness areas in Harney County, Oregon. A few of these forms also indicated opposition to specific existing or proposed wilderness study areas.

One other comment, a petition with 54 signatures, indicated general opposition to wilderness, apparently because ultimate designation of an area as wilderness would essentially close the area to motor vehicle traffic. It should be emphasized that it is only final designation of an area as wilderness, by Congress, that results in closing an area to vehicles. At the present time, and continuing through the study phase, vehicle traffic is permitted in wilderness study areas so long as it does not impair the areas' suitability for preservation as wilderness.

Roads. A number of comments made general or specific requests that BLM close roads and combine subunits or units or enlarge existing or proposed wilderness study areas. Other comments did not ask that roads be closed, but did ask that units be combined. However, Congress' mandate to BLM is to inventory existing roadless areas, and not to create roadless areas by closing roads. Inventory units or subunits are roadless areas; and if they were combined in the inventory, the areas inventoried could not be considered roadless.

The identification of roads and ways has been a continuing process in the inventory. When a public comment provided information suggesting that a specific way met the road definition, or that a specific road should be defined as a way, it was checked in the field. Changes in the road classifications are described in the unit narratives in the detailed report of the November 1980 decisions and in the previous inventory reports. The road definition used in the wilderness inventory is included in Appendix A.

Non-Federal Lands. A number of comments expressed concern about the presence of State and/or private lands within proposed wilderness study areas. The BLM wilderness inventory does not apply to non-Federal lands. Private and State lands are not part of the wilderness study areas. The wilderness characteristics of Federal lands only have been evaluated. The status of State and/or private lands within a wilderness study area is not affected. The presence of non-Federal lands within an inventory unit has not affected the wilderness inventory decisions unless the amount and distribution of the non-Federal land breaks up the Federal lands in such a way as to significantly constrain opportunities for solitude and/or primitive recreation.

Another concern is that the identification of a wilderness study area will affect land owners' access to State and private lands within the WSA. A key point is that, at this time, BLM has identified wilderness study areas. This is not the same thing as Congressional designation of wilderness areas. The fact that BLM has identified a WSA does not necessarily mean that BLM or the President will recommend that it be designated wilderness, or that Congress will designate it if it is recommended.

The BLM's December 12, 1979, Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review recognizes the right of owners to obtain access to lands within study areas. This policy remains in effect for a study area until Congress decides whether to designate it as wilderness. The policy provides that motor vehicles may be used on existing access routes to travel to private lands so long as wilderness characteristics are not impaired. The Bureau is preparing policy and guidance regarding access to State school trust lands within study areas.

In the wilderness study--the next step in the wilderness review--one of the many issues that will be considered before a decision is made on whether to recommend wilderness designation for an area is the possible effects on the use of, and access to, the private and State inholdings.

Congress anticipated that private and State lands may be located within wilderness areas. Section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577) states that where such is the case, the State or private owner

> . . . shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for Federally owned land. . .

Summary of Final Decisions

Table 5, which follows, contains a listing of the intensive inventory units in Oregon and Washington for which final intensive inventory decisions are being announced at this time. The list identifies acres in wilderness study areas (WSAs) and acres eliminated from further review. With the exception of those units for which decisions are deferred, the final decisions concerning the units in Table 5 are subject to protest to the Oregon State Director.

TABLE 5

FINAL INTENSIVE INVENTORY DECISIONS - Subject to Protest
(Exclusive of Previously Announced Decisions - See Table 2)

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
	PART A: OREGON			
LAKEVIEW				
1-2	Devils Garden Lava Bed	29,640		29,640
1-3	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,320		28,320
1-4	Walker Cabin		34,080	34,080
1-6	Little Benjamin Lake		13,080	13,080
1-9	Bull Lake		32,360	32,360
1-10	Benjamin Lake		16,200	16,200
1-11	Chicago Valley		7,080	7,080
1-12	Lost Forest Adjacent Lands		6,240	6,240
1-21	South Green Mountain		14,720	14,720
1-22	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,120		12,120
1-24	Sand Dunes	15,520		15,520
1-38	Cox Butte		41,200	41,200
1-52	Mack Cabin		24,000	24,000
1-53	Rawhide Creek		21,600	21,600
1-54	Monahan Lake		9,280	9,280
1-55	Pickett Spring		10,760	10,760
1-57	Robinson Lake		42,400	42,400
1-58	Diablo Mountain	113,120		113,120
1-59	Whiskey Mountain		7,800	7,800
1-60	Coffee Lake		6,440	6,440
1-62	Whiskey Lake		48,560	48,560
1-64	Twin Buttes		22,080	22,080
1-65	Saunders Rim		17,000	17,000
1-67	Nub		6,520	6,520
1-71	Gray's Butte		25,040	25,040
1-72	Juniper Mountain		11,760	11,760
1-73	Pack Saddle Draw		18,680	18,680
1-74	Juniper Creek		23,280	23,280
1-75	Egan Cabin		6,240	6,240
1-79	Balls Lake		6,000	6,000
1-80	Twin Lakes		17,920	17,920
1-82	North Euchre Butte		22,600	22,600
1-85	Eagle Butte		13,220	13,220
1-86	Natural Corral Draw		12,500	12,500
1-87	Horseshoe Rim		21,000	21,000
1-88	Sunstone Mine North		29,360	29,360
1-89	Bacon Camp		5,560	5,560
1-90	Sunrise Canyon		4,880	4,880

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
1-93	Spine Cob Butte		11,000	11,000
1-94	Poker Jim Flat		14,360	14,360
1-95	ZX Ranch		21,120	21,120
1-96	Coglan Buttes		32,000	32,000
1-98	Abert Burn South		18,200	18,200
1-101	Abert Rim	22,240	640	22,880
1-102	Binkie Lake		13,440	13,440
1-106	Flint Hills		23,840	23,840
1-108	Rabbit Hills		15,360	15,360
1-114	Warner Lakes		33,680	33,680
1-115	Guano Slough		106,480	106,480
1-117A	Monument Flat		16,240	16,240
1-117B		18,520		18,520
1-118	Wakefield Cabin		28,880	28,880
1-120	Coleman Rim		11,280	11,280
1-124	Fish Canyon South		8,160	8,160
1-125	Horsehead Lake		12,000	12,000
* 1-126	Coleman Valley		23,640	23,640
1-127	Wool Lake		5,360	5,360
1-128	Long Lake		9,000	9,000
1-129	Jack Lake		10,000	10,000
1-130	Little Reservoir		24,280	24,280
1-131	Clover Swale		7,640	7,640
1-132	Guano Creek	10,560		10,560
1-133	Guano Lake West		13,480	13,480
1-134	Lone Grave Butte		25,440	25,440
1-135	Guano Lake		11,680	11,680
1-136	Beatys Butte		5,580	5,580
1-137	Mahogany Mountain		8,000	8,000
1-138	Buckaroo Pass		12,640	12,640
1-139A	Spaulding Reservoir		4,640	4,640
1-139B		65,720		65,720
1-140	Sagehen Spring		13,440	13,440
1-142	Wilson Spring		16,040	16,040
1-143	Ryegrass Valley		31,880	31,880
1-144	Bald Mountain		14,040	14,040
1-145	Sagehen Flat		15,715	15,715
1-146	Hawksie Walksie			
1-146A		68,360	3,800	72,160
1-146B		8,520		8,520
1-146C			760	760
1-148	Miller Creek		6,480	6,480
1-149	Bumpheads		18,560	18,560

*Interstate Unit. This table gives Oregon acreage only. Refer to Table 3 for information about the contiguous portions in other state(s).

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
1-155	Swan Lake Rim		8,760	8,760
* 1-157	Coleman Valley West		10,000	10,000
1-158	Breezy		6,240	6,240
1-159	Catlow Valley		58,000	58,000
* 1-164	Snuff		1,440	1,440
Subtotal (81)		(392,640)	(1,332,655)	(1,725,295)
BURNS				
2-18	Skull Creek		8,795	8,795
2-19	Silvies River		7,520	7,520
2-30	Palomino Buttes		13,075	13,075
2-43	Wagontire Mountain		48,875	48,875
2-44	Tired Horse		8,275	8,275
2-47	Surprise Lake		21,940	21,940
2-48	Hay Lake		18,350	18,350
2-49	Sheep Lake		28,965	28,965
2-50	Claw Creek		8,600	8,600
2-52	Miller Canyon		5,805	5,805
2-53	Gum Boot Canyon		8,475	8,475
2-54	Saddle Butte		9,120	9,120
2-55	Frenchglen		65,925	65,925
2-56	Black Rim		13,555	13,555
2-57	Jackass Creek		19,255	19,255
2-58	Keg Springs		22,200	22,200
2-59	Taylor Cabin		14,850	14,850
2-60	Weed Lake		19,520	19,520
2-61	Foster Flat		42,760	42,760
2-62	Nothing There		10,620	10,620
2-63	Chicken Feed Lake		12,800	12,800
2-64	Buzzard Creek		34,495	34,495
2-65	Deep Canyon		6,215	6,215
2-67	Iron Mountain		13,580	13,580
2-68	Smokey Hollow		8,225	8,225
2-69	Devils Canyon		14,015	14,015
2-70	Wilson Butte		9,745	9,745
2-71	Goose Egg		15,930	15,930
2-72	Sheepshead Mountains			
2-72C		54,190	40	54,230
2-72D		35,000		35,000
2-72F		20,330		20,330
2-72I		38,855		38,855
2-72J		7,755		7,755
2-72	(other subunits)		31,445	31,445

*Interstate Unit. This table gives Oregon acreage only. Refer to Table 3 for information about the contiguous portions in other state(s).

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
2-73	Winter Range			
2-73A		21,395		21,395
2-73H		14,640		14,640
2-73	(other subunits)		35,715	35,715
** 2-74F	Alvord Desert	63,080	40	63,120
2-75	Black Point		51,300	51,300
2-77	Mahogany Ridge			
2-77B		27,370		27,370
2-77	(other subunits)		15,518	15,518
* 2-78	Red Mountain			
* 2-78D		2,720		2,720
2-78F		14,730	3,740	18,470
2-78	(other subunits)		10,420	10,420
* 2-80	Sand Hills		14,990	14,990
2-83	Alvord Peak			
2-83A		14,655	16,665	31,320
2-83	(other subunits)		8,260	8,260
2-84	Basque Hills			
2-84A		138,420	1,300	139,720
2-84	(other subunits)		8,570	8,570
2-85	South Steens			
2-85F		65,940	3,690	69,630
2-85G		35,850	20	35,870
2-85H		24,990		24,990
2-85	(other subunits)		17,325	17,325
2-86	Blitzen River			
2-86E		52,060	6,500	58,560
2-86F		9,380		9,380
2-86	(other subunits)		8,560	8,560
2-87	Bridge Creek			
2-87I		14,060	2,410	16,470
2-87	(other subunits)		12,000	12,000
2-88	Moon Hill		9,900	9,900
2-91	Guano Slough		22,165	22,165
2-92	Dead Horse		36,970	36,970
2-93	South Bollenbaugh		20,545	20,545
2-94	Walls Lake		51,130	51,130
2-98	Strawberry Mountain			
2-98A		180	20	200
2-98B			2,400	2,400
2-98C		720		720
2-98D		208	2	210

*Interstate Unit. This table gives Oregon acreage only. Refer to Table 3 for information about the contiguous portions in other state(s).

**The 63,080 acres indicated here are added, with this decision, to the 160,890 acres previously designated as wilderness study area on March 27, 1980.

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
2-103	Aldrich Mountain	9,395		9,395
2-110	Cottonwood Creek		5,145	5,145
2-111	Hay Creek		7,610	7,610
2-114	Syrup Canyon		7,570	7,570
2-115	Alkali Flat		14,285	14,285
Subtotal (51)		(665,923)	(937,735)	(1,603,658)
VALE				
3-6	DeArmond Mountain		45,510	45,510
3-8	Westfall Highlands		15,600	15,600
3-12	Hog Creek		20,480	20,480
3-16	Lower Bully Creek		19,060	19,060
3-18	Castle Rock	7,100	50	7,150
3-19	North Fork Malheur River		3,160	3,160
3-20	Mustang Basin		13,120	13,120
3-22	Cottonwood Creek		11,560	11,560
3-24	Buckbrush Creek		7,800	7,800
3-27	Beaver Dam Creek	18,900		18,900
3-30	Slaughter Gulch		15,400	15,400
3-31	Camp Creek	19,100		19,100
3-32	Cottonwood Creek	7,900		7,900
3-33	Gold Creek			
3-33A		13,400		13,400
3-33	(other subunits)		1,400	1,400
3-34	Squaw Creek		3,040	3,040
3-35	Sperry Creek	5,300	10	5,310
3-41	Keeney Creek		16,280	16,280
3-44	Star Mountain		14,360	14,360
3-47	Cedar Mountain	46,300	10	46,310
3-50	Freezeout Ridge		13,140	13,140
3-51	Broken Rim		10,800	10,800
3-52	Rock Canyon		8,460	8,460
3-53	Dry Creek	22,800	9,520	32,320
3-54	Burnt Mountain		9,600	9,600
3-56	Dry Creek Buttes	51,000	2,720	53,720
3-57	Quartz Mountain		15,420	15,420
3-59	Owyhee Breaks			
3-59A		12,800	200	13,000
3-59B			100	100
3-68	McIntyre Ridge		14,540	14,540
3-70	Spring Mountain		23,960	23,960
3-73	Blue Canyon	12,800	1,170	13,970
3-74	Upper Leslie Gulch			
3-74A		3,000	8,940	11,940
3-74B			460	460

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
3-75	Slocum Creek	7,600		7,600
3-77	Honeycombs			
3-77A		38,200	5,500	43,700
3-77B		12,500		12,500
3-77C			920	920
3-79	Mahogany Mountain		10,600	10,600
3-80	Mud Flat		8,760	8,760
3-82	Washboard Reservoir		7,040	7,040
3-100	Duck Pond		19,780	19,780
3-105	Piute		9,400	9,400
3-107	Obenchain		6,700	6,700
3-108	Turnbull Creek		13,240	13,240
3-110	Lower Owyhee Canyon	73,200	12,900	86,100
3-111	Saddle Butte	87,500		87,500
3-112	Scott's Butte		46,130	46,130
3-113	Rye Grass		21,300	21,300
3-114	Palomino Hills	54,700		54,700
3-116	Flat Top Mountain		16,100	16,100
3-118	Bowden Hills			
3-118A		59,000	4,100	63,100
3-118	(other subunits)		260	260
3-119	Barren Valley	Now a part of	Subunit 2-74F	
3-120	Clarks Butte	31,500	8,300	39,800
3-121	Deadman Creek		8,440	8,440
3-124	Bogus Rim		5,680	5,680
3-127	Little Crater		20,300	20,300
3-128	Jordan Craters			
3-128A		28,700	500	29,200
3-128	(other subunits)		1,930	1,930
3-130	Whitehorse Butte		25,420	25,420
3-132	Parsnip Peak		22,000	22,000
3-143	Combined with Unit 3-195			
3-144	Hardin		21,200	21,200
3-145	Winter Range		86,000	86,000
3-146	Combined with Unit 3-148			
3-148	Big Grassy Mountain		55,200	55,200
3-149	Hanson Canyon		15,960	15,960
3-152	Willow Creek	29,800	14,970	44,770
* 3-153	Disaster Peak	13,300		13,300
3-157	Oregon Canyon	41,900	16,200	58,100

*Interstate Unit. This table gives Oregon acreage only. Refer to Table 3 for information about the contiguous portions in other state(s).

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
* 3-159	Tent Creek	Defer Decision		
3-160	High Peak		14,040	14,040
3-162	Twelvemile			
3-162A		27,100	8,840	35,940
3-162	(other subunits)		3,760	3,760
3-163	Blue Mountain		61,980	61,980
3-164	Alcorta Rim		15,560	15,560
3-171	Pole Creek		19,200	19,200
* 3-172	Deer Flat		11,200	11,200
3-173	Upper West Little Owyhee			
3-173A		87,200	1,160	88,360
3-173	(other subunits)		1,560	1,560
3-178	Rattlesnake Creek		58,400	58,400
3-179	Rawhide		21,740	21,740
3-180	High Ridge		15,500	15,500
3-181	Antelope Creek		21,380	21,380
3-182	Red Rocks		22,400	22,400
3-183	Deadhorse		16,300	16,300
3-186	Field Creek		11,580	11,580
3-188	Star Valley		10,320	10,320
* 3-191	Cairn "C"		7,960	7,960
* 3-194	Lookout Butte	Defer Decision		
* 3-195	Owyhee Canyon	Defer Decision		
Subtotal (80)		(812,600)	(1,113,580)	(1,926,180)
PRINEVILLE				
5-5	Horse Ridge		4,855	4,855
5-6	Lower John Day			
5-6A		19,370	240	19,610
5-6B			2,335	2,335
5-8	North Pole Ridge	6,062	6,120	12,182
5-9	Spring Basin	5,982	301	6,283
5-10	Mt. Misery		5,055	5,055
5-11	Fossil Beds		7,623	7,623
5-18	Rocky Canyon		8,466	8,466
5-19	Chimney Rock		5,120	5,120
5-20	Alkali Flat		7,035	7,035
5-21	Badlands	32,053	1,119	33,172
5-22	Dry River		6,221	6,221
5-23	West Butte		16,440	16,440
5-31	North Fork			
5-31A		10,745		10,745
5-31	(other subunits)		335	335

*Interstate Unit. This table gives Oregon acreage only. Refer to Table 3 for information about the contiguous portions in other state(s).

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
5-33	South Fork	19,631	29	19,660
5-34	Sand Hollow	8,791	29	8,820
5-35	Gerry Mountain	20,700	1,140	21,840
5-36	Redman Rim		12,823	12,823
5-40	Sears Creek		11,980	11,980
5-42	Hampton Butte			
5-42A		10,600		10,600
5-42B			1,740	1,740
5-43	Cougar Well	17,315		17,315
5-46	Hampton		8,650	8,650
5-47	Stockpile		8,300	8,300
5-49	Hemstad		15,553	15,553
5-50	Whiskey Springs		6,792	6,792
5-51	Twin Pines		12,600	12,600
5-52	Dickerson Well		9,040	9,040
5-53	Two Post Lake		11,545	11,545
5-55	Lone Pine		17,175	17,175
5-56	Fredrick Butte		8,380	8,380
5-59	Grassy Lake		24,337	24,337
5-63	Stud Horse Butte		16,504	16,504
5-64	Glass Butte		10,911	10,911
5-65	Round Mountain		20,080	20,080
5-68	Steamboat Island		1	1
5-69	Eagle Butte Island		1	1
5-76	Kimberly Island		1	1
5-77	Refer to Unit Narrative			
5-78	Refer to Unit Narrative			
5-80	Refer to Unit Narrative			
5-81	Refer to Unit Narrative			
5-82	Nomanisa Island		1	1
5-83	Fantasy Island		2	2
Subtotal (38)		(151,249)	(268,879)	(420,128)

*Interstate Unit. This table gives Oregon acreage only. Refer to Table 3 for information about the contiguous portions in other state(s).

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
BAKER				
6-1	McGraw Creek	1,610	290	1,900
6-2	Homestead	10,700	1,100	11,800
6-3	Sheep Mountain	6,350	1,850	8,200
* 6-10	Cache Creek Ranch	1,960		1,960
6-11	Teepee Ridge		240	240
6-13	- Island		5	5
6-14	- Island		4	4
6-15	- Island		6	6
6-38	- Island		4	4
6-39	- Island		2	2
6-40	Hooker Gulch		6,100	6,100
Subtotal (11)		(20,620)	(9,601)	(30,221)
MEDFORD				
11-1	Mountain Lakes	320		320
11-16	Zane Gray		18,460	18,460
11-17	Soda Mountain	5,640		5,640
Subtotal (3)		(5,960)	(18,460)	(24,420)
COOS BAY				
12-8A	North Sisters Rocks	3		3
12-10A	Pistol River-Myers Creek Rocks		5	5
12-12A	Lone Ranch Rocks		4	4
12-13A	Harris Island		2	2
12-14A	Zwagg Island and Table Rock	5	1	6
12-15	Fish Rock		1	1
Subtotal (6)		(8)	(13)	(21)
GRAND TOTAL (267)		2,049,000	3,680,923	5,729,923

*Of the total 2,935 acres in the unit, 975 acres are in Washington.

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
	PART B: WASHINGTON			
SPOKANE				
13-1	Juniper Forest		7,806	7,806
13-2	Chopaka Mountain	5,520	40	5,560
13-3	Lummi Rocks		8	8
13-4	Blind Island		2	2
13-5	Chuckanut Rocks		1	1
13-6	Fauntleroy Rock		1	1
13-7	Dot Rock		1	1
13-8	Refer to Unit Narrative			
13-9	Read's Bay Island		3	3
13-10	Twin Rocks		2	2
13-11	Barnes Rocks		1	1
13-12	Clark Rocks		1	1
13-14	Matia Rock		2	2
13-15	Davis Bay Island and Rocks		2	2
13-16	Richardson Rock		2	2
13-17	Skull Island		3	3
13-18	Harbor Rocks		1	1
13-19	Trinka Rock		1	1
13-20	Oak Island and Rock		1	1
13-21	Victim Island		3	3
13-22	Jap Island		1	1
13-23	Freeman Island and Beach Haven Rock		2	2
13-24	Little Patos Island	15		15
13-25	Ewing Rocks - Refer to Unit Narrative			
13-26	Refer to Unit Narrative			
13-27	King Islands		1	1
13-28	Kanaka Bay Islands		3	3
13-29	Park Bay Island		2	2
13-30	North Pass and McConnell Rocks		2	2
13-31	Broken Point Island		1	1
13-32	Posey Island		1	1
13-33	Mitchell's Bay Rocks and Guss Island		4	4
13-34	Pudding Island		1	1
13-35	John's Pass Rock and Rock Island		1	1
13-36	Prevost Harbor Rocks		2	2
13-37	Reid Harbor Rock		1	1
13-38	John's Island Rock		1	1

Unit Under Intensive Inventory	Name of Unit	Acres in Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	Acres Lacking Wilderness Characteristics	Total Acres of Public Lands Under Intensive Inventory
13-39	Reservation Bay Rocks		1	1
13-40	Little Deadman and Deadman Islands		6	6
13-41	Narrow Rocks		2	2
13-44	Rockport Island		20	20
13-50	Clallam County Islands		20	20
13-59	Indian Island		2	2
13-60	Prindle Island		185	185
13-62	Lawrence Lake Island		1	1
13-63	Eagle Island		10	10
13-67	Columbia River Islands		270	270
Subtotal (44)		(5,535)	(8,421)	(13,956)
BAKER				
6-10	Cache Creek Ranch	975 *		975 *
GRAND TOTAL (45)		6,510	8,421	14,931

*In addition to the acreage indicated here, 1,960 acres in Unit 6-10 are located in Oregon.

APPENDIX A

THE WILDERNESS REVIEW PROCESS

Reason for Wilderness Review

When Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act in 1976, it required the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas and islands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and to identify those which have wilderness characteristics. The Secretary is to report to the President his recommendations regarding the suitability of the areas and islands for preservation as wilderness. The President, in turn, is to submit his recommendations to Congress.

ONLY CONGRESS CAN ESTABLISH A WILDERNESS AREA.

The Three Phases of the Review Process

The wilderness review process has three phases: inventory, study and submission of a report to Congress.

1. Inventory. First, the public lands will be inventoried to identify areas that meet Congress' definition of wilderness. Such areas will be designated wilderness study areas (WSAs).

WE HAVE NOW COMPLETED THIS PHASE.

BLM published a wilderness inventory handbook in September 1978. It contains policies, procedures, and guidelines on how the inventory is to be carried out. The handbook may be obtained from any BLM office.

The inventory phase includes two steps.

a. Initial Inventory. The purpose of this step was to identify lands which clearly do not have wilderness characteristics and to eliminate them from further wilderness review.

The State Director's proposed decision on the initial inventory in Oregon and Washington was announced in April, 1979. A 90-day public comment period followed.

The final decision on the initial inventory was announced in August, 1979. Approximately 5.4 million acres in Oregon and over 296,000 acres in Washington were eliminated from further wilderness review.

b. Intensive Inventory. All inventory units not eliminated from wilderness review in the initial inventory have been intensively inventoried. This includes field investigations of the areas. The purpose of this step is to determine which areas should be eliminated from further review and which should be designated as wilderness study areas.

The intensive inventory of lands in Oregon and Washington has been carried out in two stages. The first stage dealt with 30 inventory units in southeast Oregon. Proposed decisions on which of those units should be identified as wilderness study areas were announced in October 1979. A 90-day public comment period followed. Final decisions were announced in March 1980.

The second stage includes all of the other units in Oregon and Washington which were designated for intensive inventory in the August 1979 report. Proposed decisions on these units were announced in March 1980. A 90-day public comment period ran through June 25, 1980.

THIS REPORT ANNOUNCES THE FINAL DECISIONS ON THE INTENSIVE INVENTORY OF ALL OF THE OTHER INTENSIVE INVENTORY UNITS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

For reasons explained in the report and in Appendix B, the final decisions for 3 units in the Vale District have been deferred.

2. Study. The BLM land-use planning system will be used to analyze all values, resources, and uses within the wilderness study areas. The benefits of designating the areas as wilderness will be compared with the benefits of using the land for other purposes. The public will be asked to participate in the studies. The results of the studies will determine whether the areas are recommended as suitable or nonsuitable for designation as wilderness.

Guidelines for wilderness studies are currently being developed in BLM's Washington Office, and a draft is scheduled to be released this fall. A schedule for the studies of the wilderness study areas in Oregon and Washington will be developed later this year.

3. Reporting. When a study is completed, recommendations as to whether the wilderness study areas are suitable or nonsuitable for designation as wilderness will be submitted to Congress.

Wilderness Characteristics

Congress directed BLM to use the wilderness definition found in Section 2(c) of the 1964 Wilderness Act to determine which roadless areas and islands have wilderness characteristics. On the basis of that definition, an area or island must have the following characteristics to qualify as a wilderness study area:

1. Be a roadless area with over 5,000 acres of contiguous public lands, or be a roadless island of public land of any size. State or private lands which are surrounded by public lands are not included in making the acreage determination. There are three circumstances where roadless areas with less than 5,000 acres may qualify as wilderness study areas. They are:

a. The BLM lands are contiguous with lands managed by another agency which have been formally determined to have wilderness or potential wilderness values, or

b. The public has indicated strong support for study of a particular area of less than 5,000 acres and it is demonstrated that it is

clearly and obviously of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and of a size suitable for wilderness management, or

c. They are contiguous with an area of less than 5,000 acres of other Federal lands administered by an agency with authority to study and preserve wilderness lands, and the combined total is 5,000 acres or more.

2. Be an area where the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable.

3. Offer either:

a. An outstanding opportunity for solitude, or
b. An outstanding opportunity for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

A wilderness area may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. These "supplemental values" enhance the wilderness potential of an area, but they are not necessary features of a wilderness study area and they cannot qualify an area as a WSA if the area does not satisfy the three requirements of size, naturalness and outstanding opportunity.

Roadless Areas

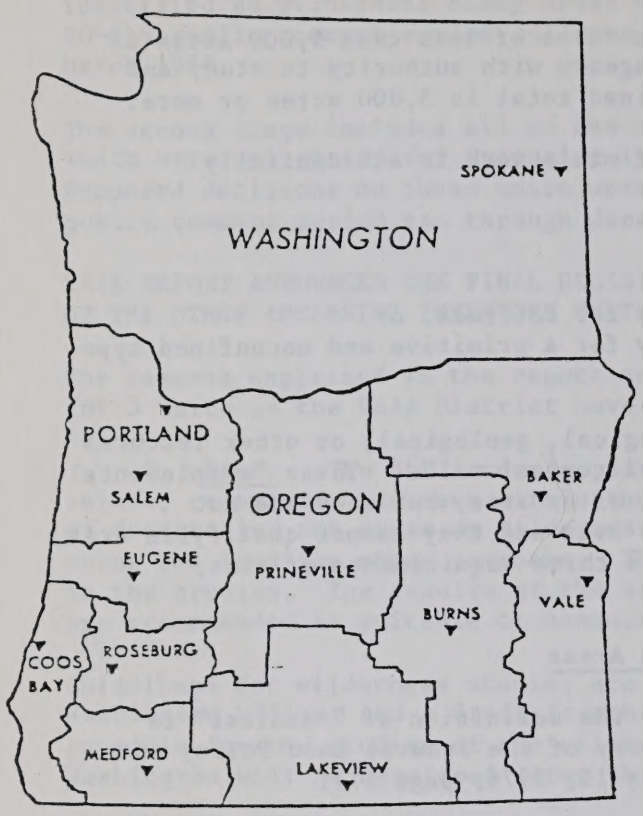
For purposes of BLM's wilderness review, the definition of "roadless" is taken directly from the legislative history of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (House Report 94-1163, May 15, 1976, page 17):

> The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

Words and phrases in the definition are further defined in BLM's Wilderness Inventory Handbook:

> "Improved and maintained"-- Actions taken physically by man to keep the road open to vehicular traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.
>
> "Mechanical means"-- Use of hand or power machinery or tools.
>
> "Relatively regular and continuous use"-- Vehicular use which has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are: access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources; access roads to maintain recreation sites or facilities; or access roads to mining claims.

BLM OFFICES IN OREGON & WASHINGTON



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